

Doc #2994

「大亞細亞主義」十月號ヨリノ拔萃

佛印進駐ノ史的意義

皇軍佛印ニ進駐ス。國際神髓ノ錯綜スル上海ニ於  
テ斯ノ種ノ快報ヲ接受スルコトハ、吾人日本人トシ  
テハ内地ニ於ケルソレトハ感慨自ラ別個ノモノガア  
ル。恐ラクハ租界ノ支配人モ、歐米人モ、黃浦江岸  
ノ秋空高ク流轉スル「日軍進駐法屬越南」ノアドヴ  
アルーシヲ打仰イデ、日軍百萬杭州灣上陸、以來ノ  
衝鋒ヲ索シ待ナカツタデアラウ。マコトヤ皇軍ノ越  
南進駐ハ事變戦局ノ上ニ一ノ新生面ヲ開クモノデア  
ルト共ニ、全東西ノ局面ニマター巨機ヲ回スルトコ  
ロノモノデアル。成ル程ソレハ現實ニハ事變處理ノ  
一方途トシテ意圖サレ實行サレタモノデアルカモ知  
レナイ。然シナガラ、皇軍ノ佛印進駐ガ持つコロ  
ノ意義、實ラストコロノ影響ハ測リガタク大キイ。  
支那事變四星霜、皇軍ガ支那ノ領土外ニ行動シタル  
コトハ今同ヲ以テ始メトスル。歐羅巴人ノ支配スル  
植民地、歐人軍隊ノ防衛スル彼等ノ領土ニ、光輝ア  
ル軍旗ヲ翻シタコトハ、事變以來今同ガ最初デアル。  
我等ハ亞細亞解放戰トシテノ支那事變ガ茲ニ至ツテ  
漸ク本誌ニ入リツ、アルノ事實ニ會心ノ欣ヲ禁ジ得  
ザルモノデアル。佛蘭西人ガ印度支那ニ於テ如何ナ

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ル政治ヲナシツ、アツタカ、可憐ナル安南人が如何ナル境遇ノ下ニ在ツタカハ、我等ハ敢テ此處ニ論ジナイ。我等ハ唯、越南ノ地マタ既ニ皇風ヲ仰ギ御稜威ニ浴スルノ機ニ際會シ、此ノ地ノ住民ガ歡天喜地尊食壺漿シテ皇軍ヲ迎フルノ狀ヲ想望シテ、天行ノ健ナルヲ讀ミスルノミデアル。然リ而シテ越南ノ民ノ感情ハマタ直チニビルマノ民ノ感情デアル。佛印トビルマハ指呼ノ間ニ在ル。ビルマ援將禁絶ノ期限ガ十月ノ某日ヲ以テ了スルナドト散文的ナ云ヒ方ラスルヨリハ、ビルマノ黎民ガ皇風ニ浴スルノ機ガ數旬ノ間ニ迫ツテキル、トイフ方ガ風韻モアレバマタ歴史ノ眞實ニモ近イ。英國ガ米國トノ策應ノ下ニ百方手段ヲ盡シテ皇軍ノ越南進駐ヲ妨害セントシタル心事、忖察スルニ難クナイ。而シテソノ英米ノ策動ト掣制ト威嚇ヲ排シテ進駐ヲ敢行シタトコロニコソ、佛印入りノ史的意義モ政治的效果モ倍加サレテ居ルノデアル。殊ニ新嘉坡軍港ノ對米貸與ト英米澳三國ノ軍事の共同戰線ヲ以テ日本ノ南進ヲ威逼スルノ態勢ヲ彼等ガ誇示シツ、アルトキ、皇軍ノ佛印進駐ガ堂々ト敢行サレタコトガ先ヅ支那人ニ與ヘタ心理的效果ハ絶大デアル。日本ハ支那ニ對シテハ威張ツテモ英米ニハ頭ガ上ラス、殊ニ近頃ハ米國ニ頭ガ上ラス、トノ印象ガ如何ニ支那人ノ對日輕侮ノ感



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情ヲ培ヒ、東亞新秩序ノ精神的轉移ヲナシツツアツ  
タカヘ掘リ知レヌモノガアル。米國ノ神經ヲ刺戟セ  
ザランガ爲ニ惹起サレタ數々ノ現地ノ不祥事件ヲ、  
米國ニハ頭ガ上ラヌ實證ト又加人ハ讀ミ取ツテ平ル、  
ソノ米國ノ反對ト成ルヲ全ク無視シテ佛印進駐ヲ敢  
行シタコトハ、此ノ如キ又加人ノ一面シテ或ル程反  
マテ日本人ノ、認識ヲ是正スル上ニ多大ノ効果ガア  
ツタコトハ争ハレヌ。蓋シニハ、物質經濟ノ進歩  
ヨリハコノ心理的効果ノ方ガヨリ也ク利イタデアラ  
ウ。若シソレ皇軍ノ佛印進駐ガ、佛印、泰國、ビル  
マ、印度等ノ民族運動ノ動向ニ與ヘタ間接ノ影響ニ  
至ツテハ、想ヒ半ニ過グルモノガアルデアラウ。  
カクテ皇軍ノ佛印進駐ハ、歴史的意義ニ於テハ、正  
經亞細亞以ヘノ數歩進駐ヲ意味シテ居ルノデアル。  
斯クノ如キハ我が電局言ノ現實ノ意圖以外ノコトニ  
顧スルカモ知レヌ。然シナガラ、歴史ハツネニ斯ク  
ノ如クニシテ作ラレテ行クノデアル。(中谷)

### Historical Significance of Advancing Troops into French Indo-China

Taken from the October issue of the "Dai-Asia-Shugi"

The Imperial troops have advanced into French Indo-China. We, the Japanese residents in Shanghai, where international tensions are more complex, are naturally more deeply impressed by this good news than those who live in the homeland. Both the Chinese and the Occidentals living in the concession must have been shocked as they have never been, since the landing of a million Japanese troops in Hang Chow Bay, when they looked up at the ad balloon fluttering high in the autumn sky on the bank of the Huangpu /Whangpoo/ River stating "Japanese troops have advanced into French Indo-China". Truly, the advance of the Imperial troops in French Indo-China not only opens a new phase in the situation of the Sino-Japanese Incident, but also marks off a turning point in the situation of the whole of East Asia. It may be true, indeed, that this was planned and executed as a way to dispose of the China Incident. However, there is no knowing how great and extensive the significance and the consequences of the Imperial troops' advance into French Indo-China may be. Four years have passed since the Sino-Japanese Incident started, but this is the first time that the Imperial Army has ever taken action in territory outside that of China. This really is the first time since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities that the Imperial Army has been able to hoist the glorious colors in a colony which Europeans rule and in territory which European forces defend. We cannot but be extremely satisfied with the fact that the Sino-Japanese conflict, as a war to emancipate Asia, has now at last taken up the real issue.

There is no need to comment on how the French governed in French Indo-China, and in what circumstances the poor Annamese were. We can not help being impressed by the greatness of the Divine Might when we imagine the natives of French Indo-China overjoyed by the fact that their place too has been favored with the august virtue of His Majesty and preparing foods and drinks to welcome the Imperial troops. And the feeling of the people in French Indo-China immediately reflects that of the people of Burma. French Indo-China and Burma are within hailing distance of each other. Some day in October, the term of prohibiting aid to Chiang Kai-shek through Burma will expire. However, rather than use the above prosaic term it is more elegant and historically truthful to say that within fifty or sixty days the people of Burma will have the opportunity of basking in the august virtue of His Majesty. We feel pity when we consider the motive which drove England and America into trying all possible means to obstruct the advance of the Imperial troops into French Indo-China. When we realize that the advance of troops into French Indo-China was executed in spite of the intrigue, hindrance and intimidation of Britain and America, the historical



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significance and political merits of advancing into French Indo-China becomes doubly great. Britain was displaying an attitude to threaten the Japanese advance southward by landing the Singapore Naval Base to America and by forming a united military front including America, England, and Australia. The fact that the Imperial Army triumphantly carried out the stationing of troops in French Indo-China in spite of this has a tremendous psychological effect on the Chinese. The impression that although Japan can assert authority over China, she cannot compete with Britain and America, especially with America recently, has immeasurably fostered among the Chinese people the feeling of contempt for the Japanese, thus creating a spiritual obstacle in establishing the New Order in East Asia. The Chinese interpret the numerous disgraceful local events brought about in order not to arouse American nervousness as proof of Japan's inability to stand up against America. It cannot be denied that the Japanese troops' daring advance into French Indo-China in the face of the objections and threats from America has contributed tremendously to straightening out the thinking of these Chinese, and to some extent of the Japanese, too. To Chungking, this psychological shock must have been greater than the loss suffered from the intercepting of transportation of materials. There is no need to mention the indirect influences, caused by the advance of the Imperial troops into French Indo-China, upon the trend of ethnic movements in French Indo-China, Siam, Burma and other countries. Thus, the advance of the Imperial troops into French Indo-China, as far as its historical significance goes, means a few steps advance toward the war to liberate Asia. This may not be the actual intention of our authorities. However, this is the way history is always made.

(NAKATANI)